



# **Arterial Catheterization Products**

For short term use (<30 days)

## Rx only.

### Indications:

The Arrow® Seldinger Arterial Catheterization Devices permit access to the peripheral arterial circulation or to other small vessels.

#### Contraindications:

None known.

## 

#### Warnings:

- Sterile, Single use: Do not reuse, reprocess or resterilize. Reuse of device creates a potential risk of serious injury and/ or infection which may lead to death.
- Read all package insert warnings, cautions and instructions prior to use. Failure to do so may result in severe patient injury or death.
- To minimize the risk of air embolism and blood loss associated with disconnects use only securely tightened Luer Lock connections.
- 4. Practitioners must be aware of complications associated with arterial procedures including but not limited to: septicemia, vessel wall perforation, thrombosis and embolization, hematoma, arterial spasm, tissue necrosis, hemorrhage, peripheral ischemia and infarction, peripheral nerve injury, air embolism, site infection, cellulitis and catheter related blood stream infection (CRBSI).
- In brachial procedures, collateral flow cannot be guaranteed, and therefore intravascular clotting can result in tissue necrosis.
- 6. In radial artery procedures, practitioners must ascertain that definite evidence of collateral ulnar flow exists.
- Accidental infusions of drugs or therapeutics or pressure injection into an arterial system may result in severe patient injury or death.

#### Cautions

- Do not alter the catheter, guidewire, or any other kit/set component during insertion, use or removal.
- Procedure must be performed by trained personnel well versed in anatomical landmarks, safe technique, and notential complications
- 3. Use standard precautions and follow established institutional policies and procedures.
- 4. Some antiseptics used at catheter insertion site contain solvents which can weaken the catheter material. Alcohol, acetone, and polyethylene glycol can weaken the structure of polyurethane materials. These agents may also weaken the adhesive bond between catheter stabilization device and skin.
  - Do not use acetone or acetone-alcohol on or near the catheter surface.
  - Do not use alcohol to soak catheter surface or allow alcohol to dwell in a catheter lumen to restore catheter patency or as an infection prevention measure.
  - Do not use polyethylene glycol containing ointments at insertion site
  - Allow insertion site to dry completely prior to applying dressing.

Indwelling catheter should be routinely inspected for desired patency, security of dressing, and possible migration.

Kits/Sets may not contain all accessory components detailed in these instructions for use. Become familiar with instructions for individual component(s) before beginning the procedure.

## Insertion Instructions

## A Suggested Procedure: Use sterile technique. Prepare for Insertion:

- 1. Assess for adequate Collateral Arterial Circulation.
  - Use of Ultrasound has been shown to increase success with catheter placement.
- 2. Prep and drape anticipated insertion site per institutional policies and procedures.
- 3. Administer local anesthetic per institutional policies and procedures.
  - A Protected Needle/Safety Needle should be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for use

## SharpsAway II™ Locking Disposal Cup (where provided):

The SharpsAway II™ Locking Disposal Cup is used for disposal of needles (15 Ga. - 30 Ga.).

 Using one-handed technique, firmly push needles into disposal cup holes (refer to Figure 1).

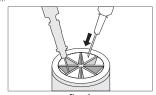


Figure 1

- Once placed into disposal cup, needles will be automatically secured in place so that they cannot be reused.
- Caution: Do not attempt to remove needles that have been placed into SharpsAway II Locking Disposal Cup. These needles are secured in place. Damage may occur to needles if they are forced out of disposal cup.
- Where provided, a foam SharpsAway® system may be utilized by pushing needles into foam after use.
- ⚠ Caution: Do not re-use needles after they have been placed into the foam SharpsAway system. Particulate matter may adhere to needle tip.
- 4. Where applicable remove insert tube prior to use. Place on sterile field.
- Locate and puncture artery with desired introducer needle or introducer catheter/ needle assembly, where provided. Pulsatile blood flow from the needle hub indicates successful entry into artery.
- Caution: If both vessel walls are punctured, subsequent advancement of spring-wire guide could result in inadvertent sub-arterial placement.
- i. Insert tip of spring-wire guide through introducer needle into artery (until depth-marking Iif provided) on wire enters hub of needle). At this point, the depth-marking entering hub shows that tip of wire leaves tip of introducer needle and enters vessel. If catheter/needle assembly is used, remove needle and insert spring-wire guide through catheter into artery as described above. If "J" tip spring-wire guide is used, prepare for insertion by sliding plastic tube over "J" to straighten and advance spring-wire guide to required depth.

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Caution: Do not advance spring-wire guide unless there is free blood flashback.

(Caution: Maintain firm grip on spring-wire guide at all times.

 Hold spring-wire guide in place and remove introducer needle. Hold spring-wire guide in place and remove catheter if catheter/needle assembly is used.

Warning: To reduce the risk of spring-wire guide damage, do not retract springwire guide against edge of needle while in vessel.

#### Insert Catheter:

8. Enlarge puncture site with scalpel if desired.

Marning: Do not cut spring-wire guide.

- Engage safety and/or locking feature of scalpel (where provided) when not in use to reduce the risk of sharps injury.
- 9. Thread tip of catheter over spring-wire guide.

Caution: Allow sufficient guide wire length to remain exposed at hub end of catheter to maintain firm grip on quide wire.

Grasping near skin, advance catheter into vessel.

Caution: Once the catheter is partially threaded off the needle, do not attempt to advance needle into catheter again — this may cause catheter damage.

#### Complete Insertion:

 Hold catheter in place and remove spring-wire guide and/or assembly, where applicable. Pulsatile blood flow indicates positive arterial placement.

Caution: Use care when removing spring-wire guide. If resistance is encountered, remove spring-wire guide and catheter together as a unit. Use of excessive force may damage catheter or spring-wire guide.

Caution: Do not reinsert needle into catheter; doing so may result in patient injury or catheter damage.

#### Secure Catheter:

- Attach stopcock, injection cap or connecting tubing to catheter hub. Secure catheter to patient in preferred manner using suture wings, suture groove or wing clip, where provided.
- Warning: Care should be exercised that the catheter is not inadvertently kinked at the hub area when securing catheter to the patient as this may result in catheter damage, breakage and loss of arterial monitoring capabilities.
- Marning: Do not apply tape, staples, or sutures directly to the catheter body to reduce risk of damaging catheter, impeding catheter flow, or adversely affecting monitoring capabilities. Secure only at indicated stabilization locations.
- (1) Caution: Avoid placement or securement in an area of flexion.

## Catheter Stabilization Device (where provided):

A catheter stabilization device should be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions for use.

12. Document insertion procedure.

## Care and Maintenance:

#### Dressing:

Dress according to institutional policies, procedures, and practice guidelines. Change immediately if the integrity becomes compromised (e.g. dressing becomes damp, soiled, loosened or no longer occlusive).

Caution: Minimize catheter manipulation throughout procedure to maintain proper catheter tip position.

## **Catheter Patency:**

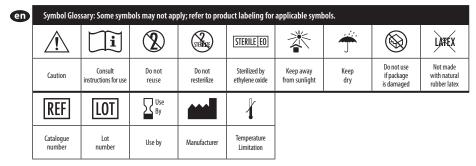
Maintain catheter patency according to institutional policies, procedures and practice guidelines. All personnel who care for patients with peripheral intravascular devices must be knowledgeable about effective management to prolong catheter's dwell time and prevent injury.

#### Catheter Removal Instructions:

Use aseptic technique per institutional policies and procedures.

- 1. Remove dressing.
- Marning: Do not use scissors to remove dressing to reduce the risk of cutting the catheter.
- 2. Remove catheter securement device or sutures being careful not to cut catheter.
- Remove Catheter slowly.
- Warning: Do not use excessive force in removing catheter. If resistance is met on removal, stop and follow institutional policies and procedures for difficult to remove catheters.
- Marning: Exposure of arterial circulation to atmospheric pressure may result in entry of air into circulation.
- Apply pressure at site after catheter is removed per institutional policies and procedures.
- 5. Cover site with a sterile occlusive dressing.
- Document catheter removal procedure including confirmation that entire catheter length has been removed per institutional policies and procedures.

For reference literature concerning patient assessment, clinician education, insertion technique, and potential complications associated with this procedure, consult standard textbooks, medical literature, and Arrow International, Inc. website: www.teleflex.com



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F-04020-105A (8/16)

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